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New York's highest court has just upheld the right of towns to ban fracking

Water Conflict

Listen to EPCH Radio - Hualapai Tribal Community Radio

Waylon Trevor Johns

THANKS to everyone out in
Indian
Country
who
cheered for
the USMNT
Soccer team,
now WE
have ONE
MORE team
to cheer
for on the



INTERNATIONAL Stage.

The Iroquois Nationals

will be competing next
week in the Federal
of International Lacrosse
World Championships in
Denver, Colorado. The
Iroquois Nationals will
have games featured on ESPNU and ESPN3. If you are in the Denver area, please go out and
support the only International
re
c

gnized Native American team in the world! [#NativeAthletes](#) [#IroquoisNationals](#) [#WorldLax2014](#)

World Lacrosse Championship Info Page: <http://www.worldlacrosse2014.com/landing/index>

Tribal Consultation Session on Overtime — Teleconference July 8th at 2pm EST

President Obama recently signed a Presidential Memorandum directing the Secretary of Labor to propose revisions to the existing overtime regulations for executive, administrative, and professional employees (often referred to as “white collar” exemptions). The Memorandum directs the Secretary to consider how the regulations could be revised to update existing protections consistent with the intent of the Act, address the changing nature of the workplace and simplify the regulations to make them easier for both workers and businesses to understand and apply.

You can find the memorandum at:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/03/13/presidential-memorandum-updating-and-modernizing-overtime-regulations>.

The Department of Labor is interested in hearing from Tribal leaders as we develop our proposal. It's important that we hear from a diverse group of government entities to best inform how we design a proposed regulation. The regulation will also go through the regular public notice and comment process under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA).

We invite you to an **Tribal Consultation Session on Overtime** with Dr. David Weil, Administrator of our Wage and Hour Division (WHD). Administrator Weil looks forward to hearing your views on the current regulations and on what the Department should consider in implementing the Presidential Memorandum (PM) directing the Department of Labor to update regulations that establish who qualifies for overtime protections.

This Tribal Consultation Session will be held Tuesday, July 8, from 2-3pm (EST), via conference call. Please RSVP at the following link to receive the call-in information:

<http://webapps.dol.gov/DOLEvents/Event/View/318/>

As we work on drafting proposed regulations, the Department is interested in hearing a wide range of views. As stated above, when we issue proposed regulations there will be a formal notice and comment period during which all interested parties will have an opportunity to comment on the proposal. We encourage all interested parties to submit comments during that formal comment period. Please note that during the listening session we will not be seeking any collective consensus and that comments made during this listening session will not be considered comments in that formal rulemaking process.

We hope you can join us on Tuesday, July 8 from 2-3pm (EST). Please RSVP at the following link to receive the call-in information:

<http://webapps.dol.gov/DOLEvents/Event/View/318/>

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me via email or by phone at 202-693-6452.

Ai Weiwei's Unexpected Navajo Art Collaboration

Ben Davis, Tuesday, July 1, 2014

Over the weekend, one of the world's most famous artists debuted a brand new, large-scale collaborative work in the US, and almost no one noticed.

The artist is [Ai Weiwei](#), the political firebrand who is still restricted from travelling after running afoul of the Chinese government several years ago. The work, dubbed *Pull of the Moon*, is a

collaboration with the Navajo artist Bert Benally, for [Navajo TIME](#) (Temporary Installations Made for the Environment), a nine-year-old art event focused on bringing temporary, site-specific art to the Navajo nation. If you want to see it, get ready for a hike: It is sited deep, deep in the desert of the Southwest, amidst the dramatic scenery of Coyote Canyon.

Compared to Ai, Benally is a relatively unknown figure, partly because, despite the fact that he is committed to working in a contemporary art idiom, he is also committed to making art that speaks to the Navajo community. “I’ve had a lot of opportunity to do things off the Rez, and I’ve never really taken to them because, like I said, a lot of my art is with a Navajo audience in mind,” Benally explains in a video about the conception of *Pull of the Moon*. (He is also an elementary art teacher and part-time adjunct art faculty at [Diné College](#) in Shiprock, New Mexico.)

How did *Pull of the Moon* come about? Organizers looking to boost the profile of Navajo TIME decided to reach out to Ai last year through his studio. To their surprise, he agreed. “For him to be interested in a project like this is like one in a million,” Santa Fe art advisor [Eileen Braziel](#), who suggested contacting the Chinese artist, [told the Albuquerque Journal](#). “He immediately said he was interested.” Apparently, the dramatic landscapes of Coyote Canyon reminded the artist of the labor camp where he had grown up in Western China during the Cultural Revolution.

After corresponding with Ai via email, Benally traveled to Beijing in March to discuss the project. The final Coyote Canyon project, which opened on Saturday, consists of a pair of large earth drawings, one by each of the artists.

Ai had some 250 pounds of ground-up pottery shards—connected with one of his most famous works, *Dropping a Han Dynasty Urn*, which involves him smashing ancient pottery—shipped from China to New Mexico. These were then sifted onto the ground to form a figure depicting a swarm of interlocking bicycles, a reference to [another of his well-known works](#).

“The shards were intentionally placed there as evidence of the powder’s origin,” Ai explains in a press release about *Pull of the Moon*. “I think this is an interesting idea because we can only see ourselves, our past, through material evidence such as these shards. It is important to pass on to future generations where we are from and to give a glimpse of the mind and soul of the people living in that time.”

Benally’s own earth drawing is a medicine wheel indicating the four cardinal directions. For the debut weekend, a small group of viewers was treated to a banquet at the site, as well as a spectacular happening. An urn placed at the center of Benally’s drawing, symbolizing stereotypes about Native American culture, was burned away to reveal a metal sculpture of a cornstalk, symbolizing the authentic core of traditional beliefs.

Plan for the “digital dome” at the Museum of Contemporary Native Arts as part of Navajo TIME 2014.

Despite the collaboration’s remote location and temporary nature, Navajo TIME has an ambitious plan to bring *Pull of the Moon* to a wider audience. From July 16 to October 16, it comes to the [Museum of Contemporary Native Arts](#) (MoCNA) in Santa Fe in the form of a high-

tech dome installation (from [xRez Studio](#)) that allows visitors to interact with a 3-D film of the Coyote Canyon works. A documentary, *The Making of Pull of the Moon* by Daniel Hyde and Blackhorse Lowe, is also in the works.

for pictures and video:

http://news.artnet.com/art-world/ai-weiweis-unexpected-navajo-art-collaboration-51553?utm_campaign=artnetnews&utm_source=070114daily&utm_medium=email Source: <http://vladstudio.deviantart.com/art/World-Map-Upside-Down-129838266>



How
can

something so familiar seem so disorienting?

First, it reminds you that ideas of “north” and “south” are arbitrary constructs.

Brendan Riley While the Gold Rush masses were largely responsible for these atrocities, a few years earlier in the Sonoma-Solano-Lake County area Gen. Vallejo would send out his Suisun Indian ally, so-called "Chief Solano," to attack other Indian tribes who were causing trouble for Mexican settlers. Solano's own tribe was wiped out by soldiers led by Mexican Army Capt. Moraga.

The Great California Genocide

What do you think of when someone says "California"? Beaches? Sunshine? Hollywood? How about the largest act of genocide in American history? "The idea, strange as it may appear, never ... dailykos.com

Nevada Magazine photo needs

September/October 2014 issue

Submission Deadline: Thursday, July 31

Record-Breaking Nevada - Looking for photos of some of Nevada's record-breaking attractions (Wendover Will, The LINQ, Stratosphere, Elevator in Goldfield Hotel, Vegas Strip at night, Black Rock Desert, etc.).

Haunted Tours - Photos of some of Nevada's "haunted" locations are desired. This is not necessarily photos of ghost towns, but of haunted places that people can access and take tours of. E.g. Haunted Las Vegas Ghost Hunt, Carson City Haunted Experience, Genoa Historic Ghost Tours, Goodsprings Ghost Hunt.

Northwestern Nevada - Photos of High Rock Canyon, Royal Peacock Opal Mine, Soldier Meadows Guest Ranch, etc.

Scenic Fall Images -

Generally, we will consider great seasonal/timely photos for the cover and our Visions department.

Nevada Day - We're looking for parade photos from past Nevada Days, preferably from the Carson City Nevada Day Parade.

Fall Events - Any images that capture the spirit of a popular September/October celebration in Nevada.

Always get permission to photograph on private property. If you just want publication and photo credit (no pay), please notify us when you submit your images.

Editor's Note

When you're out shooting, think of how you can get people enjoying Nevada in your photos. Remember,

4th of July Pow-Wow
Owyhee, Nevada
July 4, 5 & 6, 2014

6:00 pm Grand Entry Friday
3:00 pm BBQ Food Arbor Saturday
6:00 pm Grand Entry Saturday
1:00 pm Grand Entry Sunday

Parade
July 4, 2014
10:00 am
Watch for Poster

Dance Registration fee: \$3.00
Opens Friday 4:00 pm
All Events Registration - Free

Give Away Special: Sunday
Cordelia Marsh Memorial
Sunday July 6, 2014 3:00 p.m.
Ladies wing dress special - 1st & up
1st - \$200 2nd - \$150.00 3rd \$100.00
+ added prizes
Registration - \$5.00

18 & up
Hand Drum Contest- Owl Dance Contest
Contact Categories:
Golden Age Men & Women
(Ages 65 & up)
Men & Women Tradition
Mens Fancy Bustle/ Womens Fancy Shawl
Mens Grass/ Womens Jingle
(Ages 19-64)
Teen Boys/ Girls Traditional
Teen Boys Fancy Bustle/ Teen Girls Fancy Shawl
Teen Boys Grass/ Teen Girls Jingle
(Ages 13-18)
Junior Boys/ Girls Traditional
Junior Boys Fancy Bustle/ Junior Girls Fancy Shawl
Junior Boys Grass/ Junior Girls Jingle
(Ages 6-12)
Tiny Tots (Ages 0-5)

Fridays Events:
Moccasin Run 8:00 am
Event Registration at 4:00 pm

Saturdays Events:
Mud Volleyball 10:00 am
Flea Market 8:00 am
Fry Bread Contest 1:00 pm
Ole Bean Contest 1:00 pm
Patriotic Cake Contest 1:00 pm

For more information about vendors, royalty etc. contact Elizabeth Marsh
(775) 757-2556

Not responsible for lost or stolen items, or stranded travelers

people engaging in activities adds a nice touch.

Visions

Captivating images from your collection could be used in this department. Think seasonal and timely to the issue.

Your Nevada

A gallery page featuring a single intriguing image, or multiple images, of the Silver State. Send your favorite Nevada images, subject line 'Your Nevada,' along with detailed caption info.

E-mail images to:

Art Director Sean Nebeker at snebeker@nevadamagazine.com.

Please put the subject and issue date (SO14) in the subject line, and provide your mailing address. We prefer you send an initial sampling of low-resolution images.

Sean will contact you later if he needs the high-res versions.

Mail CDs or slides to:

Attn: Sean Nebeker , Nevada Magazine, 401 N. Carson St., Carson City, NV 89701

Brian Richter's 'Chasing Water': Smarter Solutions for the Coming Water Scarcity June 30, 2014 | by: [Bob Lalasz](#) |

Water shortages aren't just for California. They might be coming to your town — unless *you* push your leaders to get smart about managing water.

That's the message of Brian Richter's new book [Chasing Water: A Guide for Moving from Scarcity to Stability](#) (Island Press), Richter's guide to the causes of and solutions for water scarcity. Increasing demand for water and climate change, he says, are going to put mounting stress on water basins and water supplies — especially for cities — over the next two decades.

The answers, says [Richter, chief scientist for water markets at The Nature Conservancy](#), lie in shifting water management decisions from technocrats to a stakeholder-driven process — even in places like Syria and China. He discusses his vision — and the nightmare scenarios we face if we don't take steps to manage our water better now — below:

***Q:** Why don't people understand how big the water problem is globally? What will it take?*

BRIAN RICHTER: The problem is that water shortages are quite local in nature, so it's tough to grasp their potential impacts at a national or global scale. And **like climate change, water scarcity is a slowly mounting crisis, building out of a gradual rise in water use** — so our alarm bells don't go off until we finally run out of water, and the damage scarcity does to freshwater species and ecosystems (much of which takes place underwater) becomes apparent too late.

But people are starting to understand that water shortages can severely disrupt local and even regional economies. When [Texas lost \\$12 billion statewide in 2011 due to drought and water shortages](#), its legislature quickly responded with funding for water projects. Similarly, China is now losing nearly \$40 billion every year due to water shortages, and [China's State Council is](#)

[starting to take that seriously](#). Managing water from a crisis mode, though, seldom produces the most sustainable outcomes.

Q: Most places aren't yet experiencing water stress, but you say in Chasing Water that many are heading toward the verge — and many already at the verge support large urban populations. If we don't change the way we manage water, what might scarcity look like in these places over the next decade or two?

RICHTER: Let me paint an ugly but illustrative picture for you with the example of the Colorado River in the western United States.

If dry years persist in that region, or if water demands for cities and farms continue to grow, the water storage reservoirs and the river itself will continue to wither.

Then: When water levels in Lake Mead or Lake Powell drop to a certain point, we will no longer be able to generate electricity from those dams. **The water shortage will cause a massive electricity shortage.**

Some of the biggest electricity users in that region are urban water delivery systems — the [Central Arizona Project canal](#) delivering water to Phoenix and Tucson, the [California State Water Project](#) delivering water to Los Angeles and San Diego — as well as huge groundwater pumps that irrigate farms. **Water and electricity shortages in those states are beginning to force decisions of whether to keep the lights on, keep the grocery store stocked, or keep water flowing from our taps.** Those decisions could easily become more common.

This tradeoff scenario isn't a Hollywood horror movie. It's a reality that people have faced in Australia, Syria, Kenya, China and many other countries just in the last decade. [At least one-quarter of the planet is experiencing water shortages on a regular basis](#). Water, food, energy and the ecological health of freshwater ecosystems are inextricably linked, and failures in water often cause cascade effects on the other links. **We're going to see these cascades more and more unless we change our water management approaches.**

Colorado River. Image credit: [Wolfgang Staudt](#)/Flickr through a Creative Commons license.



Q: So what's the first step?

RICHTER: For the Colorado River basin or any other water source that is being over-depleted, **the highest priority is to substantially and permanently reduce current levels of consumptive water use.**

As I explain in *Chasing Water*, managing water and managing money well are similar: you can increase your deposits or you can decrease expenditures. But because it can be very difficult or expensive to access more supplies of both money and water, reducing spending makes great sense.

Q: But wait. Aren't the pressures to override even the best water budgets and allocation plans almost irresistible?

RICHTER: The widespread over-drafting of groundwater aquifers or lakes (which lowers their water levels over time) and drying of rivers should be taken as evidence that our governments are not managing our water accounts in a responsible and sustainable manner.

Local citizens and water users need to be made aware of these water problems, and we need to find ways to empower them with greater access and ability to participate in water planning and decision-making.

In the book I highlight places like Texas, where the water planning dialogue has been opened to local stakeholders. [Their 50-year state water plan](#) now calls for one-quarter of their water budget to be met with water conservation, and their legislature just authorized a sizable investment for that purpose.

But I do fear that their water demands are growing too fast to keep under control with water conservation alone, and they may not gain access to additional water supplies quickly enough, threatening to throw their water budgets dangerously out of balance.

Q: Yet you are fierce that “smart” water conservation is the best way for a community to balance its water budget – better than solutions such as desalination, water storage, or even watershed management. Why is that?

RICHTER: Because **water conservation — both in cities and on farms — is by far the most cost-effective way to balance a water budget.** Reducing demand is usually 3-10x less expensive than water-supply options such as building reservoirs or importing water from distant places. Conserving water also avoids the ecological and social impacts usually associated with efforts to increase supply.

Conserving water at larger scales could have great impact on blunting the risk of water scarcity. And urban and agriculture water needs can be reduced substantially without impacting our quality of life.

Australian cities use half the water cities of the same size in the American West do, for instance. Many farmers — here in the United States, in Australia, and in many other countries such as

Israel — have found highly cost-effective ways to reduce water consumption by 20% or more. The Aussies have also shown how [state and federal subsidies for improving irrigation efficiencies can be used to get water consumption down to a sustainable level](#).

Q: What do you mean by “smart” conservation?

RICHTER: Applying the conservation measures that best address the water problem you are trying to solve.

So: if you’re concerned that your local river is drying up because of too much water use, simply having everyone invest in water-efficient plumbing fixtures or practicing water conservation inside their homes may not do much to save the river. **Much of the “wasted” water may be going down the household drains and flowing back into the river; simply using less water may not have much net benefit to the river.** But reducing the amount of water being applied on lawns and outdoor landscaping — which doesn’t return to the river after use — may really do some good.

Q: But you also list in Chasing Water a number of reasons why the deck is stacked against water conservation — including that it’s easier to build pipelines than to change individual behaviors, and that conservation sends a message of scarcity that many communities don’t want to advertise.

In addition, agriculture — not urban consumption — accounts for up to 90% of water consumption in most basins. So why are you optimistic communities — especially urban communities — will even bother?

RICHTER: I’ll suggest three reasons: (1) water shortages are spreading and intensifying in many regions of the world, making people more aware of the need to use less; (2) as governments become more comfortable with inviting stakeholders to participate in water planning, those stakeholders will see that conservation is the best deal available and hold their governments accountable for “doing the right thing”; and (3) as water becomes more expensive, people will use less.

As for urbanites, it’s really important that everyone participate in water-conserving activities because we all need to do our share to resolve water problems and protect freshwater ecosystems. **But they can also be advocates for urban-ag partnerships to save water.** In my book and in many other writings, I make the case that because irrigated agriculture uses such an enormous volume of water, a little bit of improved irrigation efficiency can add up to a very large amount of water savings.

That’s why city dwellers should encourage their water managers to form partnerships or water-saving agreements with farmers that share the same water source. Consumers can also help reduce the volume of water being used in agriculture by choosing foods that require less water to produce, or by wasting less food.

Q: Your vision of the way water management decisions should be made is highly democratic — in large part, you say, because past technocratic schemes failed to include local stakeholders.

But how can water planning be democratic in places like China or Yemen that have little or no tradition of democratic institutions or dynamics? And won't such schemes be outdone by the endemic corruption in a lot of these countries?

RICHTER: When people run out of water, they revolt. [Syria is a case in point](#). A drought in that country — combined with the government's inability to manage water well — helped ignite the social unrest that threatens to overthrow the government. Water revolts may not lead to democratic reform or lessened corruption, but the people will demand that water is better managed in the future.

I'm putting my bets on local community leaders and activists everywhere to become the change agents demanding sustainability. But we have to ensure that they are well-informed about the basic fundamentals of water management.

Q: You close the book by looking at the water plan of the [Murray-Darling River Basin](#) in Australia, which endured a horrific 12-year-long drought that ended in 2009. What are they doing right in the Murray-Darling?

RICHTER: The Aussies have put into place some really important water reforms. First, they recognized two decades ago that over-allocation of water was placing both their economies and their freshwater ecosystems at risk. [They decided to institute a limit or "cap" on the total volume of consumptive water use in the basin](#). That cap was lower than the existing levels of use, so they needed to figure out some way to reduce their use, permanently.

Since 2002, the Australian Commonwealth (federal) government has allocated nearly US \$14 billion dollars to reduce the volume of water being used on farms, where more than 90% of the water is used. More than two-thirds of this money has been directed into a [Sustainable Rural Water Use and Infrastructure Program](#) that helps farmers to install more efficient irrigation technologies like drip irrigation, or reduce water losses through infrastructure improvements such as concrete lining of earthen ditches. This program has been extremely well received, and farmers have lined up to take the government's help in saving water on their farms.

The remainder of this federal funding support was directed at buying water rights from willing sellers. Some farmers sold their water and got out of farming altogether. But many others switched to growing crops that used less water, thereby freeing up some water for sale.

Now that they are getting close to reducing water use to the cap levels, water trading is proving to be extremely beneficial. [Australia has a very well-designed water market](#) that enables those that need more water to access it from those willing to give some up, on a permanent or temporary basis. Both parties win: some get water, others get a new source of revenue.

Q: "Chasing Water" presents a comprehensive vision of where you think we need to go with water management. It also feels like a manifesto, a summing up for you. What do you want it to accomplish, and with whom?

RICHTER: 25 years of traipsing around the world witnessing bad water management and its horrific consequences could have caused me to throw up my hands in despair. But I have enjoyed

the privilege of a good education, the insights gained from observation, and from the mentorship of really smart and visionary individuals. They have instilled in me a lifelong mantra: when you observe something wrong in the world, it is your moral duty to do something about it.

Only a very small fraction of the global population understands how the water cycle works, where their water comes from, or what we can do to prevent water shortages. Yet I have not been able to find educational material about water that is written at a simple, foundational level. Too often, water experts assume too much about their audiences. If this book proves to be useful, I'm going to do everything I can to help spread it around — getting it translated into multiple languages, and subsidizing its purchase by those that cannot afford to buy it.

Opinions expressed on Cool Green Science and in any corresponding comments are the personal opinions of the original authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of The Nature Conservancy.

- See more at: <http://blog.nature.org/science/2014/06/30/brian-richter-chasing-water-conservation-scarcity/#sthash.hnwpNpEl.dpuf>

From the Stream: Water Conflict

Control of scarce water supplies has become [critical in the conflicts in Iraq and Syria](#), leading all sides to target dams, canals and other water infrastructure, the *Guardian* reported, citing security analysts. Dams can be used to control the water supply in downstream areas as well as energy supplies generated from hydropower.

Indigenous groups from the Ecuadorian Amazon are [protesting for access to a new board formed to regulate water use](#), arguing that without representation their water rights could be restricted, the *Wall Street Journal* reported. The groups are also concerned about regulating water rights for mining projects near their communities.

[Wanda George-Quasula](#)

From 12noon to 1PM, tune into native noon hour. I will post this again and let me know if your listening so I can do a shout out to you and where your from. But not like I don't know where my family and friends are from. LOL

Just go to www.epchradio.com

Or on your cell phone get the app, tune in radio and search EPCH.

Let me know

Waylon Trevor Johns

Wake will be Wednesday July 2, 2014 at 7:30 pm held at the residence of Weylen & Faye - 495 Moccasin Ln. Nixon, NV

Funeral Services following the next day Thursday July 3, 2014 at 11:00 am held at the Nixon Gym

The family would like to thank everyone that offered their help during this hard time. Food donations are greatly appreciated!